

Columbia Democrat.

"I have sworn upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of Tyranny over the Mind of Man."—Thomas Jefferson

H. WEBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Volume X.]

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

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OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRAT

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN, A FEW DOORS BELOW MARKET-STREET.

TERMS:

The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT will be published every Saturday morning, at TWO DOLLARS per annum payable half yearly in advance, or Two Dollars Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; nor any discountance permitted, until all arrearages are discharged.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be conspicuously inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. LETTERS addressed on business, must be post paid.

MARBLE YARD.

THE business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand; where may be had at all times.

MONUMENTS, TOMB-TABLES, TOMB-STONES, HEARTH-JAMBS, MANTLES, PAINT-STONES, MULLERS, &c.

or any other work in his line. He is also prepared to furnish WINDOW CAPS and SILLS, DOOR SILLS and STEPS, &c. either of Marble, Lime or any kind of stone that can be procured in this vicinity.

Having had considerable experience in the business, he pledges his work to be executed in as handsome a style as can be furnished from any yard either in the city or country; and on as reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM ARMSTRONG
Bloomsburg, Nov. 3, 1843. 1y—28

J. H. VANDERSLICE.

DENTIST.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to attend to all the operations in dentistry, such as removing The Tartar and other Foreign Substances.

From the teeth, rendering them clean, and the gums and breath sweet and healthy.

The cavities of Decayed Teeth Will be dressed out and filled with Gold or other foil; of the finest quality, so the case may require, which will generally prevent their aching or further decay, and render them useful for years; and in many cases during life.

Teeth and Stumps of Teeth

Which have become useless or troublesome will be extracted in the most careful manner, with the latest and best improved instruments.

Porcelain Teeth.

Of the best quality and latest improvement, will be inserted on pivot, or (in connection with Dr. Vallerchamp, with whom he is in partnership in plate work) on Gold plate, from a single tooth to a whole set, to look as well as the natural, and warranted to answer all the useful and ornamental purposes proposed by the art.

In short, every operation belonging to the profession, will be performed in the best manner, with choicest material, and at the shortest notice. He therefore hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. Any person or persons wishing any of the above operations performed, are respectfully requested to give him a call.

N. B. The public are hereby informed that the subscribers have entered into a special Partnership relating only to plate work as it is more convenient for each to attend to the other branches of the science on his own account.

A. VALLERCHAMP.

J. H. VANDERSLICE.

Mount Pleasant, Nov. 8th. 1845—3m.

Blacksmithing Establishment

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed that we have lately entered into Copartnership in the above business at the Brick Shop, formerly occupied by Moses Coffman, on Main-street, below the new store, where we intend to carry on the above named business in all its branches. We pledge ourselves that work done at this shop shall be executed in as neat and workmanlike manner, and on as reasonable terms, as can be done at any other shop in this place. We therefore hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive due proportion of public patronage.

M. COFFMAN.

S. BROBST

April 25, 1846.

N. B. SHOEING done at the reduced price of One Dollar. Small profits and quick return our motto.

BLANKS!! BLANKS!!

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 1st inst., of the steamship McKim, Capt. Palisbary from Brazos, via Galveston, the Picayune has dates from the former place up to the 24th January, and from the latter up to the 29th.

By far the most important news is the arrival at the Brazos of General Worth with his command. He arrived there on the 23d ult. by way of Camargo. The News says that Gen. Scott and Worth are to have command of the main and regular army which is now concentrating at Tampico, or at some place in the neighborhood. The new recruits have their place of rendezvous at the new island of Lobos, about 60 miles to the south of Tampico. The opinion is almost universal, that a movement is now to be made against Vera Cruz. It is understood that that place is to be invested both by land and water. Col. Harney, with five companies of the 2d Dragoons, was expected in Matamoros on the 21st ult., on which day Col. Duncan arrived there, and his battery was hourly expected. Lieut. Kearney had arrived with his company the day before.

From the News we also learn that General Taylor has returned from Victoria to Monterey, with a small escort. He is to remain at the latter place in command of the volunteers. His orders to this effect proceed from Gen. Scott, who now holds the chief command.

Gen. Wool was in command at Saltillo or in the neighborhood, retaining his original force, 3000 men. He was encamped on an elevated and commanding position, ten miles to the south of Saltillo on the road to San Luis Potosi.—This place is called Buena Vista, and gives Gen. Wool with a battery of twelve pieces of ordnance command of the only passable route to and from San Luis. His orders are to maintain this position.

Col. Hardin and his regiment from Illinois—a part of Gen. Wool's command—are spoken of in the highest terms. The discipline of this regiment is said to have been carried to an almost incredible degree of perfection. In fact, the whole of Gen. Wool's army is represented as composed of excellent troops, in whose valor and good conduct every confidence may be placed.

The country from Reanosa to Camargo and Mier, and through to Monterey, is filled with marauding Mexicans, robbing and murdering wherever they can do so with impunity.

The kindness and hospitality of the Mexican ladies at Parais are highly eulogized. At the time of Gen. Wool's departure from that place there were thirteen invalid soldiers too much worn by sickness to accompany the army. On this occasion some fifty or sixty Mexican ladies, favorable to the American cause, visited the hospital, every one of whom sought it as a favor that she might be permitted to take home one of those suffering soldiers, where she might be able to nurse and restore him to health. All, of course, could not be gratified in this benevolent desire, and great was the disappointment of those who had to return without an American soldier.

Another similar case is given of the daughters of Don Lorenzo Yarro, a citizen of Parais, who took a sick soldier in their charge, and for several days in succession they kept a constant watch over him, the one sitting by his bedside by day, and the other performing the same service by night. These instances of kindness and humanity are related by Doctor Woodworth, who is direct from Parais, and should be recorded. They will certainly not soon be forgotten by those who have thus had their sufferings alleviated.

A Mr. Laing, who has been engaged in the wine trade between Parais and Chihuahua, recently returned from the latter city, and reports that Gen. Guithy, late Governor of Chihuahua, was posted at San Rosalia as early as the 10th of December, with a force of 2000 citizen soldiers or rancheeros, with a view to intercept Gen. Wool,

who was expected to march upon Chihuahua from Monclova.

The above is all the intelligence of importance we can find. The arrival of Gen. Worth, with his division, at the Brazos, is of moment, as it would prove almost conclusively that an immediate attack upon Vera Cruz, by land, is contemplated. We shall soon hear of stirring events.

Still Later from the Brazos.

At 12 o'clock this morning, says the Picayune of the 2d inst., the U. States steamship Alabama, Capt. Widdle, arrived from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Saturday evening last, the 31st ult., making the run to the Brazos in 48 and to the city in 56 hours—the quickest trip ever made.

Among the passengers by the Alabama were Maj. Morris, Capt. Irwin and Fulton, Lieut. Hamilton, Dr. W. R. Smith, and Mr. Smith.—Besides these were Messrs. J. A. Banks and Dr. Vanvolra, with the remains of Lieut. Woods, Capt. Johnson with the remains of Gen. Hamey and Mr. C. G. Miller with those of Capt. Williams, of Georgetown, D. C.

We have received several letters from Mr. Lumsden, who sailed for Tampico on the 30th ult., in the schooner Eliza S. Leper. We have not room for them to-day, but can state that they mention the arrival of the ships Sharon, Archelus and Ondaka, with Louisiana volunteers, and their departure for either Lobos island or Tampico; also that the regiment of 'R' has been dismounted; and further that Col. Harney has been arrested by Gen. Scott for disobedience of orders, and was to be tried immediately by court-martial.

We have also received letters from Mr. Haile, who is with Gen. Worth's division. His last letter is dated 'On the Rio Grande, near Palo Alto,' on the 27th ult., in which he states that Gen. Worth is quite unwell; but still able to give orders. He has between two and three thousand men with him—the pick of the army.

Gen. Scott and staff still remained at Brazos, but it was thought would sail in a few days for Tampico. The new ship the McKim that Gen. Taylor had returned to Monterey is confirmed.

The vessels with the 1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers on board had arrived off the Brazos—all well. They have been ordered, it is said, to Lobos.

From Tampico we have dates to the 25th ult., brought by Maj. Morris. He informs us that Gen. Patterson arrived here on the 23d with 4500 men. Gen. Twiggs, Quitman, with the Baltimore Battalion, and Pillow were along—troops all in good health.

The steamer Cincinnati was lost on the night of the 22d ult., about 25 miles to the northward of Tampico. She had on board two companies of troops and two nine pounders, and was bound on an expedition against Santa Maria. Two soldiers and the two pieces of ordnance were lost. The vessel was sold as high and dry for \$50.

The Louisiana and Pennsylvania volunteers have been ordered, as they arrived at the Brazos, to the island of Lobos, south of Tampico, at which place it is supposed Gen. Scott will concentrate a large force, prior to making an attack upon Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna has withdrawn about 15,000 of his force from San Luis Potosi, and marched towards the city of Mexico, there being some affairs requiring his presence.

It was reported at Tampico that immediately after the evacuation of Victoria by our troops possession was taken of the place by 800 Mexican cavalry, but this is denied at the Brazos.

The following additional items of

news we find in the Matamoros Flag, a file of which has been forwarded us by our attentive correspondent at that place. The Flag of the 24th ultimo says:

Gen. Butler was at Saltillo on the 17th, when Worth's division left, but it was understood that he would fall back on Monterey, with his troops. Gen. Wool was still at Parais, but it is said that he will also march for Monterey—thus abandoning Saltillo, Parais, and Rinconada Pass to the possession of the enemy. This step is supposed to be taken on account of the indefensible state of those places with their diminished force. The severity of the climate and the scarcity of wood, forage &c. combine to render them unpleasant quarters for this season of the year.

Gen. Taylor has established his headquarters at Monterey, and the place is being put in such a state of defence that all the troops of Mexico, with Santa Anna at their head, will not be able to disturb him. We suppose that Gen. Taylor will be left in command of all the forces above, while the invading army of Gen. Scott, consisting of nearly all the regulars now in Mexico, some 7000 strong, and nearly twice that number of volunteers, will act in conjunction with the Navy in attacking Vera Cruz.

There are two companies of Dragoons with Gen. Taylor, Col. May's and Capt. Graham's; and Capt. Washington and Webster's batteries are at Saltillo, and one company of artillery at Camargo, which comprise nearly all the regulars above. At Camargo, are the Second Ohio Volunteers, and a few others are stationed at Punta Aguda and Cerralvo, comprising nearly all the force between this and Monterey.

The Ojibwas are under orders for Tampico, leaving the Third Indiana regiment at this place, with a company or two of regulars in Fort Brown.

The following is from the Matamoros Flag of the 27th:—

We hear of no new army movements—every thing in this quarter appears to stand still for the time being. The cavalry and artillery of General Worth's are yet in our vicinity—ramped between here and Point Isabel. The infantry are also encamped at a point below, near the Palo Alto battleground. The whole affair is a mystery to us, and we dare venture no prediction as to the manner in which they are to proceed down the coast—whether by sea or land. Gen. Scott is said to be up to his eyes in business at the Brazos, arranging his plans, which will probably be in proper fix by the time the new levies have all arrived out and then not for the Castle of San Juan—or some where else.

MEXICAN NEWS.

The Picayune contains further particulars from Mexico, furnished from its files of Mexican papers and its correspondence.

A letter from San Luis states that early on the morning of the 28th Dec. Santa Anna was placed in possession of despatches sent by Gen. Taylor to his Government. These documents had been entrusted to a Frenchman, who fell into the hands of Canales. While defending himself, or endeavoring to escape, he was killed. As far as is known of these despatches, says the Mexican writer, Gen. Taylor informs his Government that he was then on his way to Tula and San Luis, by way of Matamoros, with an army of 14,000 men, and that he expected a reinforcement of four regiments of volunteers, which he had ordered to join him. This, of course, is an exaggeration.

Santa Anna, in answer to the committee who proceeded to San Luis to congratulate him on his election to the Presidency said that he had resources sufficient out of his private means, to support the war for six months, and disband his army, highly

gratified with the information. Six or eight months since he was complaining of his poverty at Havana, and begging the Mexican government for a pension to his urgent wants! Singular man, this Santa Anna.

In the *Indicador de Vera Cruz* of the 13th ult., Don Pedro M. Herrera informs his companion in arms that, at his urgent solicitation, the Governor of Puebla has consented to assist the garrison of Vera Cruz in its present straitened situation with a subsidy of \$100,000, from \$20,000 to \$25,000 of it to be paid every month, and the first remittance to be made in a fortnight.

By the way of San Luis we have the Mexican accounts, undoubtedly, of the recent attack upon the rear guard of Col. May, in the mountain pass between Monterey and Linares. In a communication of Santa Anna to the Secretary of War he says that he has received the following despatch from Don Francisco Paula de Morelos, Governor of New Leon, under date of the 28th December, 1846. We copy it entire:

'In my official communication of yesterday I informed your Excellency that one hundred and seven Americans had proceeded through the defiles of Morelos, and occupied Galena on the 27th. I have now to inform your Excellency, that at 8 o'clock on the morning of the following day they resumed their march in the direction of Linares, through the defile of Santa Rosa. The inhabitants of San Pedro, however, irritated at the boldness of the invaders, prepared to attack them on the march at one of those points which I am informed are calculated to repel, with success, any enemy. Accordingly, they attacked them to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a short distance from the village of San Pedro, having only a force of twenty-five men and boys. With hardly any arms but stones they succeeded in destroying the whole party, as I am informed. I have not yet received full particulars, but eleven of the enemy who retreated towards the town were apprehended by the inhabitants and these I forward under proper guard to headquarters.'

This is the Mexican version of the affair and as we have stated above, we give it entire.

It is now generally believed in Vera Cruz that an attack will soon be made upon that place, but no reinforcements have been recently introduced. There are about 1000 men in the castle and 1800 regulars in the town besides the militia or national guard who may be set down at 1000 more. I see by an official statement that there are now in the whole State of Vera Cruz 5000 regulars. The national guard now in progress of organization will amount to 14,000 men of all arms. These last however, are yet to be provided with arms, and are consequently over so large a space that even if they were properly organized they could not be collected in Vera Cruz in many weeks. The Castle has a supply of only a few days' provisions, and the garrison is supplied from day to day from Vera Cruz. During the prevalence of the northerly they are often in actual want as the communication with the shore is then intercepted.

The French bark *Zanix*, which succeeded in eluding the blockade on the 4th inst., was laden mainly with contrabands of war, in fulfillment of a contract with the Mexican Government. She endeavored to obtain a Cargo of gunpowder in New Orleans, and failing in her intention, she then proceeded to London and took in a cargo and brought it to Vera Cruz one hundred and eighty tons of gunpowder. She had discharged about eighty tons when she was driven on the reef of the Castle by a heavy northerly gale. Hopes were entertained of saving the rest of her cargo, as the packages are said to be very well secured.

American news is sought for with great avidity in Vera Cruz. A copy of Mr. Webster's Philadelphia speech was transmitted to Mexico and gave lively satisfaction. They fully believe that the administration of Mr. Polk is tottering to its fall, and that a protracted

anti-war party must soon come into power. It is imagined that Mr. Polk will save himself by purchasing a peace on any terms which magnanimous Mexico will grant. Some are so extravagantly credulous as to believe that the terms of our government will soon be paralyzed by civil war. Opposition articles are republished in most of the newspapers, and are calculated to do more mischief in Mexico than would be the case in almost any other country, as there is nothing too extravagant for the easy credulity of these people.

To show that our enemies are disposed to reward even small services, the officer who burned the schooner *Union*, an enterprise attended neither with difficulty nor danger, has been awarded by an increase of pay.

It is stated that provision has been made for fortifying the passes between Vera Cruz and Mexico, viz: Puenta Nacional, Piedad, Rio del Cerro Gordo.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The accounts from nearly every part of Ireland differ but little in describing the real situation of the people. We select a few as a specimen of the whole. The *Cork Examiner* sums up the state of things in the neighborhood of Skibbereen—

'In the parish of Kilmor, 14 died on Sunday; 3 of these were buried in cold flues, 11 were buried without other covering than the rag they wore when alive. One gentleman, a good and charitable man, speaking of this case, says: 'The distress is so appalling, that we must throw away all feelings of delicacy; and another says: 'I would rather give 1s. to a starving man than 4s. 6d. for a coffin.' 140 died in Skibbereen workhouse in one month; 8 have died in one day! And Mr. McCarthy Downing states, that 'they came into the house merely and solely for the purpose of getting a coffin.'

The Rev Mr. Olansey visits a farm, &c. here is one house, he administered the last rites of religion to six persons! On a subsequent occasion, he prepared for death a father and a daughter lying in the same bed!

'The Rev Mr. Goughfield sees 18 members of one family lying down in fever! The Rev Mr. Fitzpatrick retires to rest at 3 o'clock in the morning, and rises after a couple of hours heavy sleep. It is the same with his coadjutors.'

Mr. Donnan solemnly assures a public meeting, that the people are dropping in dozens about them. Mr. Marmon says that work on the public road is even more destructive than fever for the unfed wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger—never to rise again.'

The accounts from Mayo, given in the *Freeman's Journal*, are very painful. In the parish of Cong, 27 deaths occurred within a week in a neighboring parish a like number in three weeks. The Rev Patrick Fitzgerald Roman Catholic curate of Edgeware, thus illustrates the intensity of the famine:

I shall never forget the impression made on my mind a few days ago by a most heartrending case of starvation. I have witnessed the poor mother of five in family sending her little children almost lifeless from hunger to bed; and despairing of ever again seeing them alive she took her last leave of them. In the morning her first act was to touch their lips with her hand, to see if the breath of life still remained; but the poor mother's fears were not groundless, for not a breath could she feel from some of her dear little children that night buried them in the night of eternity.'

By way of climax may be added the following horrible relation from the *Corn Constitution*:—
'Going into the hotel yard, I perceived an unfortunate woman rush by me and take some fish-guts which lay in a fetid pool, and retiring she ate them ravenously. On getting outside the gateway, she reeled for a few paces and then fell but while lying exhausted on the street with the most savage ferocity she continued to gnaw the disgusting details.'